

ANTARCTIC TREATY

Signed at Washington December 1, 1959
Recommendations (4) adopted at the
Seventeenth Consultative Meeting
Venice, November 11 - 20, 1992

Effective date: *

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Government's approval, as notified to Government of the United States of America</u> **
Argentina	Aug. 2, 1995
Australia	June 7, 1995
Belgium	Jan. 29, 2004
Brazil	Sept. 3, 1997
Chile	Oct. 6, 1998
China	May 4, 2004
Ecuador	
Finland	April 2, 1997 ³ June 18, 1997 ⁴
France	Apr. 26, 1995
Germany	Dec. 15, 1993 ¹
India	Jan. 23, 2004
Italy	Feb. 11, 1998
Japan	Feb. 15, 2012 ⁵
Korea, Rep. of	May 10, 1995 ²
Netherlands	Sept. 29, 2003 ⁶

* Article IX, paragraph 4, of the Antarctic Treaty provides that recommended measures "shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures."

** The date of the Government's approval is considered to be the date of that Government's notification of such approval to other Governments, unless stated otherwise therein. If the notification states that the Government had approved the Recommendations on an earlier date, that date is listed as the date of the Government's approval.

New Zealand	Mar. 24, 1994
Norway	Oct. 13, 1993
Peru	Nov. 5, 2003
Poland	May 20, 2004
Russian Federation	June 19, 2001
South Africa	June 14, 1995
Spain	Feb. 3, 2003
Sweden	April 7, 1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	April 27, 1995
United States of America	May 9, 1995
Uruguay	May 15, 1995

1 All except XVII-2 and 3, which will be considered at the same time as the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Germany approved XVII-2 and XVII-3 on April 28, 2005.

2 All except XVII-1.

3 Except XVII-1 and 4.

4 XVII-1 and 4.

5 XVII-3.

6 For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity

of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

Department of State,
Washington, January 25, 2013.